Why Provide
a Water Quality Report Each Year?

The United States Congress has directed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to require public water systems to report annually on the quality of the drinking water they serve. The City of Gallup Water Utility supports the regulation and is providing this report to all households in our service area. This report is about your drinking water sources and quality; regulations that protect your health; programs that protect the high water quality of our supply sources; and the treatment processes that assure our drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state standards.

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

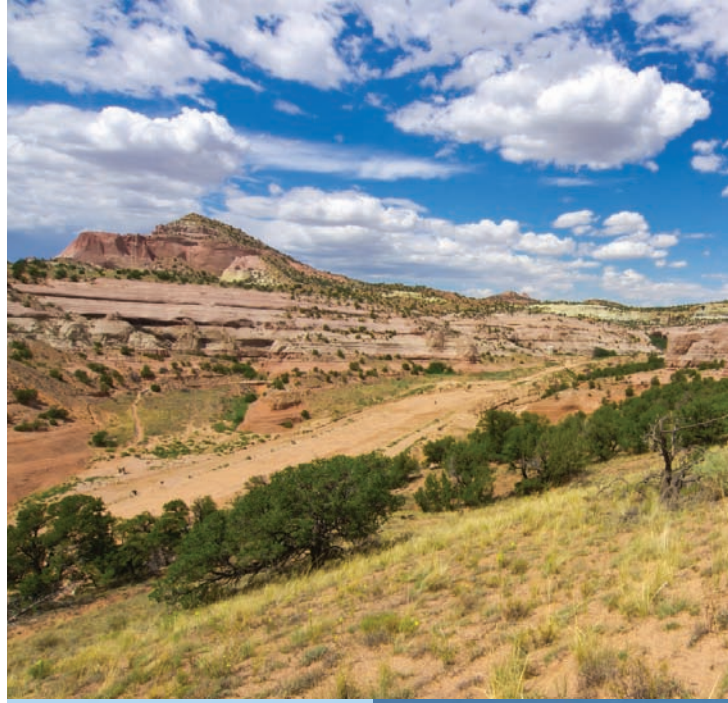
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

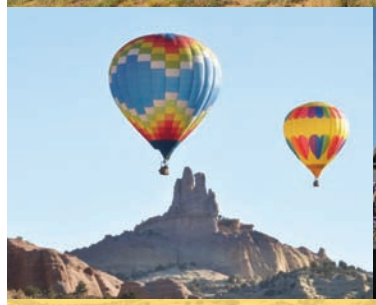
- *Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.*
- *Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.*
- *Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.*
- *Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.*
- *Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

CITY OF GALLUP

Water rebate information inside!





CITY OF GALLUP

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2013

CITIZENS OF GALLUP, we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2013. We have committed ourselves to produce drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. As your Mayor, the Council and I want to assure you that we make every effort to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety become known, we remain diligent in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please share with us your thoughts or concerns about the information in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

Jackie McKinney

Mayor

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Gallup Joint Utilities – Water Systems Department encourage you to participate in decisions affecting drinking water. You are invited to attend regular City Council meetings on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month to voice your concerns about drinking water. City Council meets at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall, 110 West Aztec Avenue, Gallup, New Mexico. Meeting dates and times are published in local newspapers, and agendas may be obtained from the City Clerk's office.

The public is invited to attend and participate in City of Gallup Sustainable Board meetings held the first Monday of every month from 3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. at the City Managers Conference Room located at 110 West Aztec, to discuss current water issues and make recommendations to the City Council.

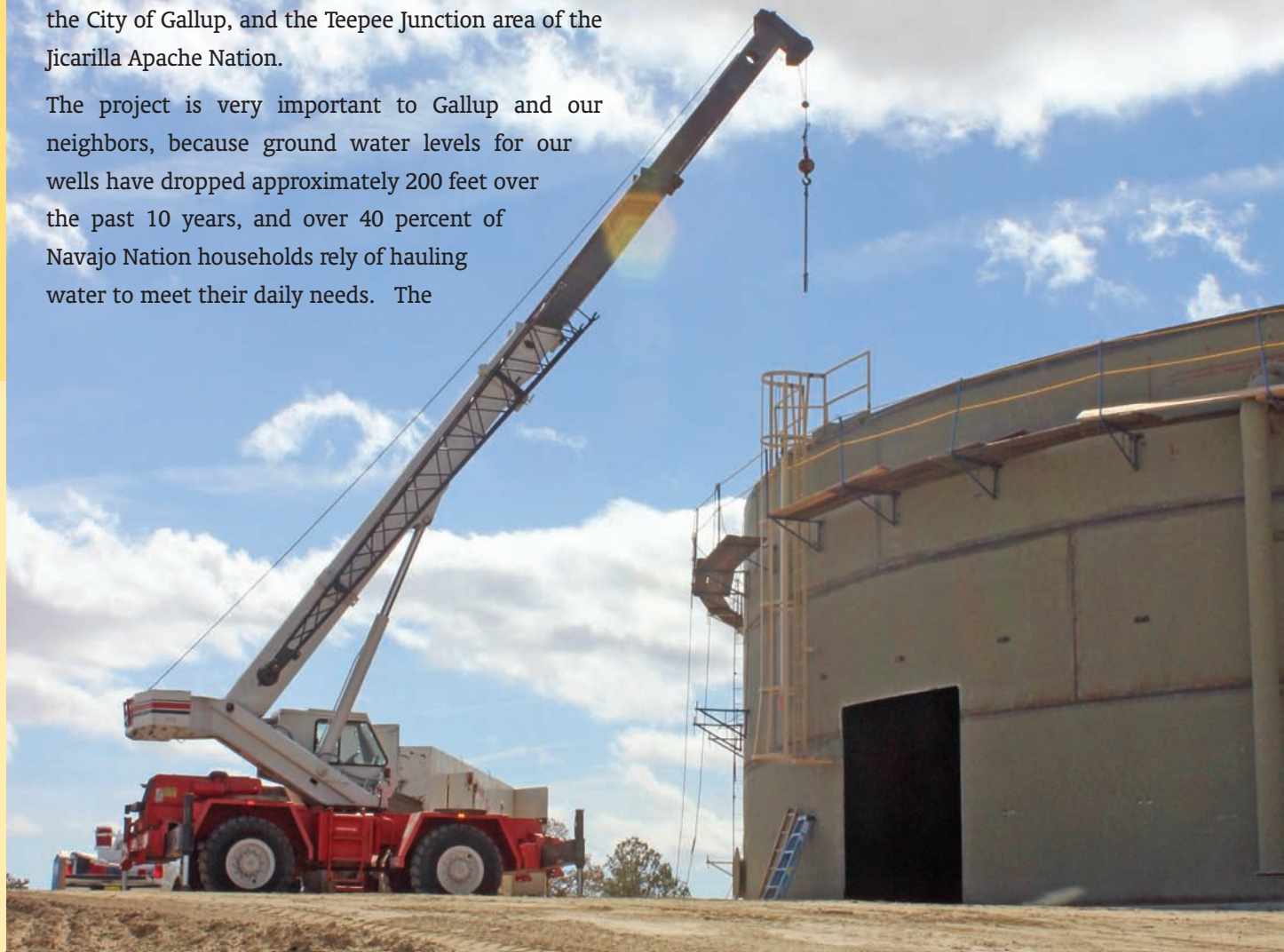
To find out more about the City of Gallup, visit our Web page at HYPERLINK "http://www.gallupnm.gov" www.gallupnm.gov . You may also find information on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) water information Web site at http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm.

Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project

Construction of the Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project has begun with the award of a $10.75 million construction contract to build approximately four miles of water supply pipeline north of Gallup to connect a well at Twin Lakes with the water line at Yah-Ta-Hey that delivers most of Gallup's water. The entire project will include construction of two water treatment plants, 280 miles of pipeline, 24 pumping plants, and numerous water regulation and storage facilities. The project will deliver much needed renewable surface water from the San Juan River to 43 Navajo chapters, the City of Gallup, and the Teepee Junction area of the Jicarilla Apache Nation.

The project is very important to Gallup and our neighbors, because ground water levels for our wells have dropped approximately 200 feet over the past 10 years, and over 40 percent of Navajo Nation households rely of hauling water to meet their daily needs. The new and renewable source will provide a dependable and adequate supply of clean water to meet current and future domestic, municipal, and industrial needs.

Construction is currently underway on storage tanks North of Gamerco. The Federal Authorization requires that all project features are completed no later than December 31, 2014.



City Rebate Programs

GET YOUR $100 UTILITY BILL WATER SAVING REBATE

The City of Gallup has fantastic rebates for water conscious City of Gallup Joint Utility customers. It is a SMART idea to get rid of you old throne if you believe you're flushing money down the drain using a water-guzzling toilet.

Get your Water Saving REBATE Today! - Consider signing up for (4) water saving rebates for all Gallup Joint Utility customers in good account standing that reside within city limits and choose to replace old, water-guzzling toilets and/or clothes washer with new high efficient models that use over 50% less water; install water saving rain barrels; or convert high water using green grass to water thrifty xeriscape landscapes.

How do I qualify

FOR A HIGH EFFICIENCY (HE) TOILET AND SHOWERHEAD REBATE?

Gallup Joint Utility customers within city limits who have water guzzling 3.5 gallon per flush (gpf) toilets in their building older than 1994, or a 3 gallons per minute (gpm) showerhead qualify. New bathroom additions built 1994 or earlier, or buildings in which toilets have been retrofitted with new 1.6 (gpf) or less toilets are already water saving fixtures and do not qualify.

Sign-up for the rebate program of your choice with an initial City inspection to see if your old toilet or clothes washer, irrigated lawn, or rain barrel qualifies.

(HE) Toilet and Showerhead Rebate for Residential customers can get a $100 utility bill credit for the first toilet, $75 for the second toilet, and $50 for the third. Commercial customers can get a $ 75 credit per toilet replacing old water guzzling toilets with a new WaterSense certified toilets.

The City of Gallup is a WaterSense partner. WaterSense is a partnership program sponsored by EPA with the goal of protecting the future of the U.S. water supply. By promoting and enhancing the market for water efficient products and services. For example, a family of four can save over 16,000 gallons per year and re-pay the new toilet price in two to three years and keep saving.

Visit the City of Gallup website: www.gallupnm.gov/ and type in the Search Gallup... box: "Rebates" to and apply today; OR call: 505.863.1393 to sign up and save $ and our most precious valuable resource!

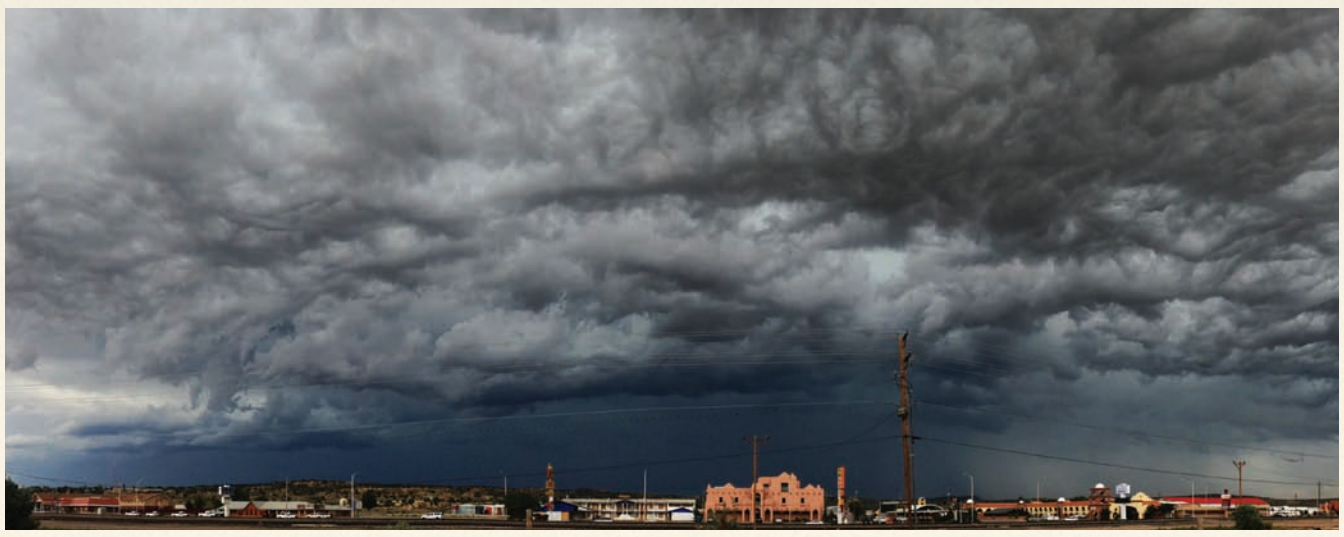
Where Does My Water Come From?

Gallup's water is produced from 16 wells tapping underground supplies from two main underground aquifers: the Gallup Sandstone and the Dakota-Westwater. The Dakota-Westwater Aquifer is separated from the GalllupSandstone by a massive shale layer known as the Mancos Shale. The Gallup Sandstone is the shallower of the two and is several hundred feet thick. The wells are located up to 10 miles from the city center. They range from 300 to 3,500 feet deep. They receive no recharge from surface sources (such as rain or snow) immediately above the well site. Being confined and not being in immediate contact with surface water, these aquifers are well protected from contamination by surface sources in the vicinity of the well sites. Water is collected from these underground supplies then pumped to 8 storage tanks. Gravity and pumps move water to our homes and businesses. Many of the water system's components – wells, pipes, storage tanks, and pumps – are old and deteriorating, so a great deal of resources is used to keep water flowing.

Our underground water is being used up. It is not replaced from natural sources. City water shortages in the not-to-distant future are predicted by experts. Our limited and uncertain water supply limits possibilities for growth, economic development, and new jobs. The City has worked to find new sources of water since early in our history. In recent years, water conservation has been recognized as the most cost-effective "source" of water.

A Water Conservation Program is administrated by the Water Conservation Coordinator at the Gallup Joint Utilities. This person administers a number of water-saving programs that have helped replace high-flow toilets, shower heads, clothes washers, and restaurant dishwashing equipment. Another program encourages replacement of private and public lawns and high water-use type landscaping, and use of the rain and snow water for landscaping and gardening. The coordinator also works with schools, businesses, and community groups to make people aware of our water problems and to suggest solutions. The coordinator will inspect businesses and make suggestions for improvements to equipment and landscaping, which will reduce water use and cost. These programs are believed to aid in the water consumption reduction as has lowered the City's cost to pump and distribute water as well as saving water for future use.

Gallup Joint Utilities is using a technology to understand and operate the water system effectively. A computerized control system using sensing equipment and radio communications track continuously the operating conditions at wells, pumps, water tanks, and other equipment, allowing utility personnel to operate the water system efficiently and to identify problems like water line breaks or developing pump problems. A computerized mapping systems is also being developed.



***UNIT DESCRIPTIONS: ppm** (parts per million), **ppb** (parts per billion), **mg/L** (milligrams per liter)

TT	Treatment Technique – a required process intended to reduce a contaminant level in drinking water.
AL	Action Level – concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level – highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
N/A	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The Environmental Protection Agency has determined your water is safe at these levels. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Substance	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range	Violation
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2011	15	0	5.3	2.9 - 6.9	NO
Arsenic (ppb)	2011	10	0	1.31	1.27 - 1.36	NO
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2011	50	0	5.27	3.7 - 7.7	NO
Chlorine (ppm)	2013	4	4	2.2	.2 - 2.2	NO
Chromium (ppb)	2011	100	100	<1	0.01 - 2	NO
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2011	5	0	1.41	.98 - 1.41	NO
Fluoride (ppm)	2011	4	4	1.18	0.68 - 1.75	NO
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppm)	2013	60	N/A	4.5	4.0 - 5.0	NO
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2013	80	N/A	34	33 - 35	NO

Substance	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Amt Detected	Sites above action level	Violation
Copper (ppm)	2012	1.3	1.3	0.07	0	NO
Arsenic (ppb)	2012	15	0	0.001	0	NO

Substance	Year Sampled	Amt Detected	Range
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2013	7.9	7.4 - 8.4
Bromoform (ppb)	2013	9.9	9.9
Chloroform (ppb)	2013	3.2	.9 - 3.2
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2013	11	10-12
Sulfate (ppm)	2001	518	518-518

Still have questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions or comments relating to your drinking water, please call Ernest Thompson, Water/Wastewater Superintendent, at (505) 863-1207.

[1] While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral know to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

TOTAL COLIFORM: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliforms are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacterial are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacterial are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. In 2011, out of the 165 samples we had tested for total coliform, we had zero samples come back as positive for the presence of total coliform.

HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATER: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.